

Social & Personal

The President yesterday received the Inspector General of Police, Mr. Yehoshua Sahar. Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Zvi entertained Mr. and Mrs. Sholem Asch to luncheon.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi also received representatives of the Gadsa youths who participated in the four-day march. They were presented by the Gadsa Command.

Mr. M. Namir, the Minister of Labour, yesterday attended the opening of a vocational training center and a new housing development and a new road at Or Yehuda in Galilee.

Dr. Humboldt, Deputy President of the Bolivian Senate, yesterday visited the Eilat Club. He was accompanied by Mr. R. Barkat and Mr. Y. Effer.

Dr. Fritz Hegg, the Swiss Minister, will speak at the Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club luncheon at 1:35 p.m. today.

The Executive Council and the Scientific Committee of the Weizmann Institute gave a luncheon yesterday in honor of Professor Hermann Mark. Guests included Mr. and Mrs. Israel M. Sieff, Mr. Isaac Wolfson and Professor G. Raab of the Hebrew University. Mr. Meyer Weisag was in the chair.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Club of Israel, held in Tel Aviv on Wednesday, elected a new committee consisting of Mr. A. Leshem of Tel Aviv, President; Mr. Y. Dvor of Jerusalem and Mr. E. Likhovitch of Tel Aviv, Vice-Presidents; Mr. D. Jacobson, Secretary, and Mr. J. Ephraim, representative for Haifa.

The annual Spring Exhibition of Jerusalem Artists was opened by Mayor Gershon Agron at the Artists House in Jerusalem at 11:30 a.m. tomorrow. The Jerusalem Municipality's annual prize will be awarded, as will special prizes donated by Jerusalem Pencil and Hafa Laboratories.

An exhibition of etchings on biblical themes by Ben-Zion, of New York, will be opened at the Bezalel National Museum tomorrow by Dr. E. Neuberger. The artist, who is in Israel for the first time, will be present.

BIRTHS
SHAPIRO. To Alina (nee Blum) and Alex Shapiro at the Sha'arei Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem, April 9, 1957—8th of Nissan 5717, a daughter—Anat Naomi, sister to Jonathan Abraham.

HIRSCHMANN. To Jeanette (nee Kirsh) and Peter Hirschmann, on April 9, 1957—a son, Gideon.

MARRIAGES

STRAUSS-BECKA.
The marriage took place on April 9, 1957, between Dan Strauss of Kibbutz Beit Shimon and Mrs. H. Strauss, of Jerusalem, and Nehama, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Becka, of Haifa.

The marriage took place last night of the Deputy State Attorney, Mr. Shlomo Yifrah, and Shulamit Motro, at the Wiso Club in Tel Aviv.

Phone Reduction Kept For Civil Servants

Civil servants will continue to receive a 50 per cent reduction on telephone, installation and rental fees, the Minister of Posts, Dr. Y. Burg, said in the Knesset yesterday.

In regard to the IL200 loan paid by new telephone subscribers, to be repaid by the Ministry in the form of quarterly deductions of IL25 from phone bills, Dr. Burg said that where quarterly bills did not exceed IL25 the Ministry would repay the difference.

In reply to a question by Mr. Y. Shofman (Herut), Dr. Burg said that the 10 per cent tax imposed by the Security Stamp law on phone bills beginning December 1, 1956, applied to bills submitted from that date even if the conversations were made previously.

Replying to a question by Mr. M. Erem (Abud Haavoda), Dr. Burg said regulations stipulated that postmen must not be over 40 years of age, since the job required walking some eight hours a day.

Practical experience had shown that this regulation must be maintained in regard to both full-time and temporary postmen, Dr. Burg said.

HUNGARIAN SOCCER XI DUE ON MONDAY

HAIFA, Thursday.—A Hungarian football team, including some of the best players now in Budapest, is arriving on Monday, to play its first match with Haifa Maccabi to play a series of games in Israel.

The first game will probably be at the Ramat Gan Stadium against an Israeli Select.

WE RECOMMEND

OUR BOWNEAD EXCLUSIVE WRAPPINGS GIFT ARTICLES AT ALL PRICES. PARTS AND PATTERNS, Cakes for Diabetic on order.

Schragenheim

Formerly at Hart Swatshop 107 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv. Now at 111, P.O. Box 11179.

Sedarim in Eilat—Without Kashrut

Jerusalem Post Reporter Eilat will be visited by many tourists during Passover week but the only public celebration will be held by the Eilat Soldiers Welfare Committee on board a frigate in the harbour as the captain's guests.

The Kibbutz Hamehuda has invited about 100 persons to participate in a "hibbut style" seder on the shore of the Red Sea with an "Haggada" written for the occasion.

The Salomon Hotel will have its seder for visitors and local residents who wish to dine out.

Most of the non-resident labourers will return north for the holiday, and work will come to a virtual halt.

On the occasion of Pesach, a temporary branch post office will be opened on Mount Zion from Sunday until Tuesday of the following week, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays and 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Friday and holiday eves.

A "second seder" for new arrivals will be held under the auspices of the Hahadrat in Tel Aviv and Haifa.

Members of the Hahadrat unemployment fund agency, has allotted a further IL100,000 to distribute to needy families.

Members of the Orthodox Kibbutz, Komemiyut, in the Negev baked seven tons of Matza Shemura, part of which was exported.

Samaritans Leave Today For Paschal Sacrifice

Israel's Samaritan community passes through Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem this morning to celebrate the holiday. The Samaritan community, which is in Israel for the first time, will be present.

BUILD OF MYSTERY
JET CHOSEN SENATOR
PARIS, Thursday (INA).—M. Marcel Dassault, constructor of the French Mystere jet fighter, has been elected to the Senate for the 1st district. It is his first entry into politics.

Dassault is his resistance movement name, his original name being Blum. He was reported to have been elected during the Nazi occupation. The Jewish aircraft constructor holds the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

20 In Nazareth Get Old Age Pensions

NAZARETH, Thursday.—Old age pensions were today awarded to 20 Arab pensioners at the town's Y.M.C.A. auditorium, by representatives of the National Insurance Institute.

Some 250 more elderly persons have applied for pensions.

Present at the ceremony were Mayor A. Jarjura, the Deputy Director of the Institute, Mr. R. Yofim, representative of the Ministry of Labour, and Nazareth dignitaries.

Where to go

TODAY

Exhibitions: At the Department of Antiquities, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

April 13.—"Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8:30 a.m.

April 14.—"Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8:30 a.m.

April 15.—"Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8:30 a.m.

April 16.—"Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8:30 a.m.

April 17.—"Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8:30 a.m.

April 18.—"Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8:30 a.m.

April 19.—"Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8:30 a.m.

April 20.—"Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8:30 a.m.

April 21.—"Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8:30 a.m.

April 22.—"Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8:30 a.m.

April 23.—"Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8:30 a.m.

April 24.—"Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8:30 a.m.

Port Pilot to Eilat To Direct Tankers

HAIFA, Thursday.—A Haifa port pilot, Mr. Benjamin Prusnowsky, is about to leave for Eilat to manage the marine side of the world's newest oil port there. He will be working for the Government company which is operating the pipeline.

Mr. Prusnowsky will pilot the oil tankers arriving in the southern port to their positions at the pipeline inlet, off the shore. He expects to take charge immediately and will pilot the next tanker to come in.

He has made a study of the marine conditions in Eilat and expects the work to be "a little harder" than in Haifa because of the sense of coral beds in the area. The steep decline of the sea bed just off the shore will also add to the difficulties.

He believes that the work will be his main bugbear. In the course of his work he will draw plans of the anchorage area and approach to serve as navigation guides for mariners sailing to Eilat.

Old Sea Dog

Mr. Prusnowsky intends to settle in Eilat with his wife and two small daughters. He came to the country from Poland 35 years ago, at the age of one, and first went to sea over 20 years ago as a fisherman. He has served with various fleets and made his captain's ticket eight years ago. He served as port pilot for almost three years. He has had experience on tankers and intends to make the approach to Eilat safe and sound for every ship that comes through the Tiran Straits. As a sideline he will probably also pilot other merchant vessels coming to Eilat.

Record Placements By PATWA

A record number of 358 professional immigrants were placed in employment during the three-month period ended March 31, it was announced today by Mr. Yitzhak Woolfson, Director of PATWA. There were 94 placements in the last quarter of 1956.

Among others, 49 physicians and 42 engineers were found posts as against three and two, respectively, in the previous quarter. Thirty-five of the professionals placed were Hungarian refugees, 17 came from Egypt, 21 from Britain, 15 from North Africa, and the balance was made up by newcomers from South Africa, South America and Europe.

Mr. Woolfson expected a greater difficulty in absorbing medical specialists and these might have to work as general practitioners, often in rural areas.

RADIO INVESTORS COMING IN MAY

Jerusalem Post Reporter A group of American investors is interested in setting up a broadcasting station in Israel, the aim of which will be to advertise American products in the Middle East, the Prime Minister told the Knesset this week.

Replying to a question by Mr. H. Ariav (General Zionists), he said that representatives of the investors were planning to arrive in early May to discuss the plan with the Investment Centre.

Transport Ministry Defends Tax

The fare increase approved for taxis a few months ago more than covers the added cost of the Defence Stamp, against which taxi drivers in Tel Aviv struck yesterday, the Ministry of Transport charged last night.

In effect, the passenger pays for the stamp and not the driver, the Ministry spokesman said. He went on to point out that only Tel Aviv taxi owners struck, while inter-urban taxis and taxis in Haifa and Jerusalem ran as usual.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM, Thurs. 20 King George, 2048.

TEL AVIV: Maccabi, 50 Sheinkin, 3605; Herta, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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Scholarships By Need, Not Marks

Economic need instead of outstanding marks will be made the criterion for Government scholarships to secondary schools, the Ministry of Education and Culture spokesman announced yesterday.

Up to now, scholarships for elementary school graduates were based on school grades and a nationwide examination. The new system goes in to force next semester when it will apply only to the first year of high school. It will gradually be extended to all four years.

Under this scheme, students who meet minimum standards, still to be fixed, will next year pay a top tuition fee of IL300.

Tuition at present reaches over IL400. Scholarships will go to students within this group who are most in need financially.

The degree of financial need will be determined by committees to be attached to local authorities.

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Showers conditions
OUTLOOK: For Shabbat: End of
showers conditions with a drop
in temperature.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	44	43	22	24
Tiberias	44	43	22	24
Haifa	44	43	22	24
Natanyah	44	43	22	24
Tel Aviv	44	43	22	24
Jerusalem	44	43	22	24
Lydda	44	43	22	24
Be'er Sheva	44	43	22	24
Elitz	44	43	22	24

(A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B Minimum temp. C Maximum temp. D Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Rabbi Menahem Porush, Political Secretary of Agudat Yisrael, after a few months in the U.S. on party affairs, Mr. Harry Landy, Co-Chairman of the Mirahli and Hamitrahli Organizations of Great Britain and Ireland, and Mrs. Landy, Chairman of the Women's Mirahli Organization, with their family to spend Passover in Israel.

Mr. L. H. Lawson, one of the founders of the Mirahli Movement in England, for his first visit in Israel.

DEPARTURES

The Italian Ambassador, M. Benedetto Capomazza, Marchese di Campolattaro, for home on one month's leave (by K.L.M.).

THE FORTNIGHTLY

convey to Mount Scopus left yesterday with a special supply for Pesach. On Monday, Pesach eve, a rabbi will leave for Mt. Scopus to conduct the Seder and prayer services.

HAIM KAHANAT, of Mo-

shav Klamim, was hit by a car driven by Yitzhak Rintel, of Ashdod, at Kibbutz 85 of the Ashdod-Tel Aviv road yesterday, and taken to the Kaplan Hospital with severe injuries.

Essenes, Dead Sea

Sect Said Same

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The fifth Bible Conference wound up at noon yesterday with a session devoted to the Dead Sea Scrolls with important additions being made to their study.

Dr. David Flusser, one of the foremost proponents of the thesis that the Dead Sea Sect was identical with the Essenes, compared Josephus' Flavius' description of the Essenes with related material in the Scrolls. He came to the conclusion that the scrolls could be trusted to tell the truth, but that he held back certain facts either for apologetic reasons, to avoid offending the Romans, or because an idea could not be expressed in Greek.

Kasim Trial Battle

Over Statements

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Kaf Kasim trial bogged down in a morass of legal technicalities yesterday. Eleven Border Force policemen are being tried for killing 47 villagers in Kaf Kasim on October 29.

A pugna two-day rear-guard action by Segen Mishne Moshe Shwartz to prevent the admission of the statements of five policemen, whom he is defending as State-appointed counsel, ended the main legal proceedings yesterday which ended at 1:30 p.m.

Under Orders

S/M Shwartz called four of the men (a fifth had been called on Wednesday to stand) and which reiterated that he had been "ordered." One of them, Pvt. Armond Nahmani, was asked pointedly by S/A Gillon why he "broke into a smile."

Following a recess until 4:20 p.m. to give the three judges time to deliberate on S/M Shwartz's legal claims, the court was called to order and the judges announced that their decision would be given on April 24, when the court next sits.

Army Special Pay

Up By 50%

A 50 per cent increase has been ordered in the pay for special service in the Regular Army, according to special regulations published yesterday by the Ministry of Defense. Special service is intended to include active service in aviation, for divers as well as for torpedo-men and paratroopers.

MEIR VISNY

EDITH VISNY

Married

We wish to thank all relatives and friends for their many congratulations and good wishes.

HEINRICH LAUER

IRENE LAUER

I wish to express my sincere thanks to all my friends and acquaintances for their sympathy on the passing away of my beloved husband

High Schools May Get State Aid

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — All secondary schools are likely to receive substantial financial support from the State, and all local authorities by the Government. This was intimated in a report to the Press today by Judge Zeitner, Relieving President of the District Court, on the interim findings of a committee set up by the Ministry of Education. The committee was set up last year ago.

At present the Government's support is of a nominal nature, while local authorities subsidize secondary schools on a voluntary basis. In Tel Aviv, there are five municipal secondary schools, in Jerusalem none, and in Haifa a municipal agricultural secondary school.

Judge Zeitner, who headed the committee, said that it had recommended that the income of secondary schools should be derived from two sources: 50 to 60 per cent from parents' school fees, and about 40 per cent from the Government.

The Education Minister Zaiman Aranne has been appointed a sub-committee to discuss ways of implementing the recommendations.

Grading By Means

It has already ratified the suggestion that parents finance 60 per cent of the income of secondary schools, and school fees will be graded in accordance with the means of parents.

A proposal that a parents' committee be set up at all secondary schools to deal with the assessment of school fees was raised by a committee member representing the Central Parents Committee.

Talented pupils should be the first ones to be accepted into secondary schools and be given financial support by the Government and Local Authorities. Any remaining places should be given to elementary school pupils who have not reached the desired standard.

The latter should not be entitled to State aid or Local Authority support. Their fees should be paid in full by parents.

The curriculum of secondary schools in immigrant areas should be of a lower standard to meet the requirements of the children who attended elementary schools in countries with lower standards of education.

Judge Zeitner declared that the committee is continuing to examine the basic problems of secondary education, including curricula, and economic problems.

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Haifa Police Break Burglary Mystery

By Y. FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — The presence of mind of an elderly nightwatchman has put the police on the trail of a burglar who had been anxious to find in connection with a series of burglaries carried out here during the past seven months. The man has been arrested and has already admitted to eight burglaries. A large part of the goods have been recovered.

The watchman noticed a suspicious parcel outside a grocery store at 1 Rehov Arlosoroff at three o'clock last Friday morning. He also heard a noise in the store. Although there is a phone box nearby he did not want to leave and give the thief a chance to flee. He stood his ground until a police patrol passed and alerted them.

The police found no sign of breaking in, but noticed an open skylight. To their call "come out," no answer came. One of the men climbed through the open window and noticed a figure hiding in the shop. He captured the man and brought him out through the skylight. The burglar had prepared another parcel of spirits in the shop to take with him.

They searched his flat at the Ramat Shimon, Ramat Shaul, on the French Carmel where he found a large quantity of foodstuffs, expensive cigarettes and other goods all stolen. They found a set of first class burglar tools, a small box of matches, a small box of matches, a small box of matches.

Following more investigations police decided on another search today. In the cellar of the building, they found several suitcases belonging to the man. In them were large quantities of clothes, shoes, a suitcase, a suitcase, a suitcase.

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Haifa Police Break Burglary Mystery

By Y. FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — The presence of mind of an elderly nightwatchman has put the police on the trail of a burglar who had been anxious to find in connection with a series of burglaries carried out here during the past seven months. The man has been arrested and has already admitted to eight burglaries. A large part of the goods have been recovered.

The watchman noticed a suspicious parcel outside a grocery store at 1 Rehov Arlosoroff at three o'clock last Friday morning. He also heard a noise in the store. Although there is a phone box nearby he did not want to leave and give the thief a chance to flee. He stood his ground until a police patrol passed and alerted them.

The police found no sign of breaking in, but noticed an open skylight. To their call "come out," no answer came. One of the men climbed through the open window and noticed a figure hiding in the shop. He captured the man and brought him out through the skylight. The burglar had prepared another parcel of spirits in the shop to take with him.

They searched his flat at the Ramat Shimon, Ramat Shaul, on the French Carmel where he found a large quantity of foodstuffs, expensive cigarettes and other goods all stolen. They found a set of first class burglar tools, a small box of matches, a small box of matches.

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Friday, April 13, 1957
11 Nisan, 5717, 13 Ramadan, 1376

THE Amman political is a clamorous affair. No amount of musical dexterity would be able to transpose it into a "Persian Market" in Jordan hensible to the European ear.

The difficulty is that people in Arabia do not act in accordance with a pre-established, logical pattern. Everybody pulls his own strings so forcefully that the chariot stays where it was.

The dismissal of Nabulsi will, probably, be hailed in the American press as a sign of a decision by Jordan to turn to the West. Nabulsi indeed appeared as the champion of pro-Egyptian, hence, pro-Soviet orientation. Less conspicuous to the western interpreter, but much more important, was the change-over yesterday in the internal security department, where King Hussein's nominee, Bahjat Tabar, was replaced by Brigadier Muhammad Mu'aita, who has been created Major General at the same time.

General Mu'aita has good connections in the Arab Legion. He is a staunch supporter of Abu Nawar, the Legion's Chief of Staff. He was area commander of Hebron for some time, and met Israeli officers when the Arab Commanders' Agreement was signed, a deal less than it is today. He also was, for a time, Jordan Military Attaché in the Lebanon. Not so long ago he was asked to go by the Lebanese, because he was engaged in pro-Egyptian and pro-Syrian underground activity. The pro-Syrian, hence pro-Russian leanings of General Mu'aita cannot be doubted, according to reliable observers.

The great (Arab) powers may think they are playing cat-and-mouse with King Hussein. The King may, or may not, understand his position clearly. But he does not want to be eaten up by his brother Arabs, and he is playing a complicated game. It is a game that must be watched very carefully from this side of the border, for one never knows in what direction the mouse will run.

IT is good to see soldiers marching in the spring sunshine for pleasure instead of in earnest, as they did in the winter. It is good to see soldiers in Jerusalem, which was in the past only the official capital of Israel, becoming the focal centre of its public life.

As the Mayor observed, soldiers and civilian marchers could walk in security now because of those who gave their lives for the road in 1948, and it is fitting that at long last the sad remnants of the old city, the destroyed vehicles that still lie scattered by the road to the plain, are to be gathered into a permanent memorial for the defenders of the city.

The city has been "on the road to nowhere" for centuries, lying on an arid mountain top away from the centre of life and production and communications. As the seat of government alone, it was still a half-alive city, but over the past year it has increasingly played its part as host to the nation. It has seen the ill-fated archaeological congress, marred by Arab fire, to the inaugural meeting of the local authorities group, the Knesset Hacholim conference, the Doctors' convention, the International League of Jewish Women, and more meetings are already scheduled. The Bible Conference - which drew over 2,000 devotees - had barely time to move out of the Pinyan Ha'oma before the first of the marchers triumphantly reached the building and completed their course, on what is to be only the first of an annual event. In that way the capital, in its role as host to the nation, has become a familiar not only to the citizens, but to visitors from abroad who in the past so often hesitated because of some of the realities of Jerusalem after the vision of a celestial city. Although the town has improved greatly in appearance and spirit in the past year, its facilities for the visitor are still woefully inadequate, and out of date, and particularly for the visitor of limited means.

Tax Scandal at Aramco's Door

By I. F. Stone

WASHINGTON. — DIGGING into the happy circumstances which enabled Aramco to make a fortune in 1956 without paying a penny of U.S. income tax, I made a discovery.

I obtained photostats of the official Arabic and English texts of the Saudi Arabian income tax decrees promulgated by Ibn Saud in 1950. These had been filed by the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) with the Internal Revenue Bureau in Washington.

The O'Mahoney monopoly subcommittee, which first disclosed Aramco's Elysian tax life, ought to subpoena the Internal Revenue Bureau's file for itself. It will be surprised to learn that originally Ibn Saud's decrees contained a provision envisaging the possibility that Aramco might have to pay U.S. income taxes on its profits from Arabian oil. This provision (precisely and exactly, Article 2 of Royal Decree No. 17/23/7534/16 Rabi'a Al Awwal 1370) decreed that Aramco was to deduct U.S. income taxes in arriving at the net income on which Ibn Saud would get his final 50-50 split.

That provision might have put many millions of dollars into the U.S. Treasury. Unfortunately it was removed. If Senator O'Mahoney puts his investigators to work on this Article 2, a notation by an unknown hand in ink, presumably that of an Internal Revenue Bureau official, "removed from law in 1952, see page 4 of memo dated 2-16-54 from Aramco." I hope Senator O'Mahoney will ask the Internal Revenue Bureau for a copy of that inked memo and demand that Aramco explain just how Ibn Saud happened to change his tax decree in 1952.

The effect of the change has to make it harder for the U.S. to collect anything on the huge Arabian oil profits it spends so much to protect.

How did the change happen? The O'Mahoney subcommittee indicates that Aramco has paid no income taxes on its Arabian profits since the tax decree of 1950. Besides, how did it manage to avoid paying income taxes during the two years when the Saudi Arabian law itself allowed U.S. income taxes as a deduction?

The background of this tax scandal is the different way U.S. law treats income

taxes paid abroad from income taxes paid at home.

Suppose the Federal income tax is 10 per cent. A corporation earns \$100 in Idaho. It also pays a \$10 State income tax on this \$100. So it gets a deduction. The \$10 is deducted from the \$100 income, and the corporation pays Federal income tax on \$90. The Federal tax itself is thus reduced to \$9. The \$10 deduction results in a \$1 saving on the tax bill.

But if the corporation earns \$100 in Saudi Arabia and has paid a \$10 income tax there, that \$10 becomes an offsetting credit against its Federal income tax bill. The \$10 credit for the tax in Saudi Arabia would offset the \$10 owed the Federal government. Net tax at all would be paid the Federal government. The difference between treating this \$10 as a credit or a deductible item is the difference between paying nothing and paying \$9.

The discovery of the 1950 decree and the handwritten notation shows that F. A. Davies, chairman of the board of Aramco, was less than frank with the O'Mahoney committee when he appeared as a witness before it on March 20.

Mr. Davies was interrogated by Donald P. McHugh, chief counsel of the subcommittee, on the assumption that the original Saudi Arabian tax decree took 50 per cent of the net profits without allowing for payment of U.S. income taxes. Mr. Davies did not correct this false assumption, much less offer the original decrees in evidence. He said Ibn Saud was demanding a deal like that in Venezuela where the government's take of oil company profits had been raised to 50 per cent of the net.

Saudi's Concern
Mr. McHugh asked Mr. Davies why the company did not just raise the royalty payments to 50 per cent of net. That would have made our position out there pretty bad competitive-wise," Mr. Davies replied, "and the Saudi Arabian government was insisting on an income tax which would result in no additional burden on the company." This insistence that Ibn Saud was worried about the company rather than his own profits shows a gift for humour on the part of the Aramco executive.

What Ibn Saud did in 1950 was to issue two income-tax decrees. The first, of November 4, imposed a general five per cent tax on individuals and a 20 per cent tax on the income from invested capital.

The second decree, of December 27, imposed an additional income tax on petroleum companies in the kingdom amounting to 50 per cent of their net operating income. In figuring net operating income, the oil companies, i.e., Aramco, were allowed to deduct the amounts already paid under the general Saudi Arabian income tax and all other expenses, royalties and local taxes. They were also allowed, by Article 2, to deduct "income taxes, if any, to the extent that such taxes have actually been paid by the company or are payable by it to any foreign country."

Nothing to U.S.
Under this arrangement Aramco would have paid a 20 per cent income tax to Saudi Arabia over and above its royalties, and then paid the remainder to the U.S. Treasury, and then split the remainder with Ibn Saud. Instead, as the tax was actually worked out, nothing was paid to the U.S. Treasury.

In the late 40's, Ibn Saud began to grumble that he wasn't being paid enough for his oil. He grew more and more disgruntled. The 60-year exclusive concession he granted Aramco in 1933 fixed a royalty of 21 cents a barrel. In 1949 when the net profit for Aramco's own figures was \$110 a barrel, Ibn Saud was still getting only 21 cents or less than 20 per cent. Saudi Arabian oil was the century's biggest bonanza, and Ibn Saud wanted a bigger share of the profits. But if Mr. Davies is to be believed, Ibn Saud's resentment was not against the company but against the U.S. Treasury. He testified, "They wanted more. They asked as early as 1948, 'Isn't there some way in which we can get a greater take?' and a little later than that they said 'Isn't there some way in which the income tax you pay to the United States can be diverted to us in whole or in part?'"

At another point Mr. Davies said, "You want to bear in mind, Mr. McHugh, I think it was in the year 1949 our income taxes to the United States were very high. The total take of Saudi Arabia out there from the venture, and they weren't a darn bit happy about it. They felt that the U.S. was getting too big a percentage of the profits from the venture."

The prize statement in this vein, however, came when Mr. Davies said self-righteously, almost the crusader against colonialism, "It is very difficult for many coun-

THIS WEEK...

Development The first oil-tanker to reach Eilat, an American ship chartered by Delek, pumped 16,700 tons of oil without a hitch into new storage installations there, from where it was pumped on to Beer Menuha to make room for more shipments. A Danish ship, the first large freighter to call at Eilat, sailed for the Far East with 3,000 tons of exports. While the Ministry of Development outlined an initial expansion programme for Eilat Port that would enable it to handle up to 125,000 tons annually, and further plans for a deep-water port... It was decided that Israel would participate in the 1958 International Brussels Fair despite a previous decision to cancel arrangements.

Economy The Knesset passed an overall IL.600m. budget for 1957/58, before recessing for six weeks. Domestic power controls were lifted for the month of April, while restrictions on car travel were raised for the Pesach holidays. Workers at the Vulcan foundry "interrupted" their 11-day wildcat strike over the abolition of tax-favoured automatic premiums after the Histadrut promised to "deal with" their case within three weeks. The Ministry of Transportation refused to grant approval to raise bus fares. It was decided that Israel would participate in the 1958 International Brussels Fair despite a previous decision to cancel arrangements.

Security Foreign Minister Meir stated that the U.N. Secretary's attitude to Egyptian claims to be at war with Israel could be interpreted as a condemnation of Egypt's violation of the U.N. Charter. Israel submitted a complaint about renewed fedayeen activity to the Security Council. The Acting Chief of Staff, Aluf Meir Amit, accepted proposal of UNEF Commander Burns to erect a barbed-wire fence along the Gaza Strip line.

Cultural Events Six thousand soldiers, civilians of all ages and Gdudim youth, participated in a mass march from the Coastal Plain to the Capital. The Fifth Annual Bible Conference opened in the Capital. A stone and marble amphitheatre was inaugurated on the Hebrew University Campus in Jerusalem, where the University also opened a general exhibition of the country's important archaeological finds of the past few years.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS
Arabs Fight Over Jordan
LAMEHHAV (Abdullah) note that whether the news of Syrian, Saudi and Iraqi troop movements led by the Chief of Staff, Ali Abu Nawar, and the sympathies of Lebanon and Iraq which see eye to eye with him, on foreign policy, to say nothing of the backing of Saudi, while Nabulsi leans upon Parliament, most of whose members back him, is well founded or premature, all of them are ready to pounce upon Jordan under the guise of course, of defending her against Israel. But the canons of prudence help this time. Gone with the wind is the legend of Arab neutrality. The struggle is between the pro-Egyptian (read pro-Soviet) bloc and those attracted to the Eisenhower Doctrine, with Israel in between. That is why we cannot remain indifferent, no matter who takes over. The intrigues must be warned that they are about to set off one of the gravest crises in this part of the world.

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CHOOSING A TRADE

Vocational Guidance Centres Now Assume Increasing Importance

By Gerdorf Left

HOW is a boy or girl to decide what trade he will follow? There is at present no satisfactory answer to this important question. Parents, teachers, youth organizations and vocational guidance stations all exert an influence on an young person's choice, although no one can be sure of picking an occupation that will guarantee him or her employment after training.

In few cases does tradition affect the young Israel's selection, with the son following in his father's footsteps. This is not surprising, since many parents either have no trade or are unable to practice it. Much more important is the relative popularity of certain occupations among our youth, which is at present, for instance, enthused about anything connected with engines. Revolving wheels prove an irresistible attraction to them, and oil-stained garage overalls are the dress of every boy who leaves elementary school.

The skilled cabinet maker who compiles his clean workshop which smells of nice dry wood with the cluttered up garage next door might well wonder why the boys prefer working on cars. But it is a fact that wood-working, both in furniture and in building, is not in favour with apprentices and pupils of secondary schools. Shoemaking, tailoring and printing are largely done

today by older people, with youngsters declining to learn them.

There are also prejudices against "low class work" and "servant work." There can be no doubt about the bad influence of these prejudices, some of which have been imported from our countries of origin, while others are rooted in this country. If nothing is done to fight them, some vital trades may soon suffer from a shortage of young trained workers while thousands will continue to go unemployed or work at emergency jobs.

Developing Interest

It is obvious that the choice of a trade should be made as far as possible in accordance with the gifts and preferences of the trainee. But except in special cases it is quite possible to interest young boys in different trades and to teach them the value and need of training without attaching undue importance to the fashion which springs up as quickly and as irrationally in trades as in women's clothes.

The Ministry of Labour tries to preach the need and the value of training by publishing booklets which contain lists of our secondary vocational schools and training courses and stress the importance of the apprenticeship law.

Much depends on the spirit that prevails in the elementary schools; and the psycho-technic stations and occupational guidance centres are assuming ever-increasing importance. While expensive psycho-technic tests cannot solve mass problems, the commendation of an I.L.O. expert, the Ministry of Labour has now set up an experimental vocational counselling service at Jerusalem's Youth Labour Exchange, and it is hoped that, together with our psycho-technic stations, such a service on a nationwide scale will be able to cope with the problem of mass guidance.

Tel Aviv's vocational counselling centre was set up as far back as 1934 and attached to the Municipality's Education Department two years later. Today there are other such centres in Jerusalem (Hadasah, Herta, Ramat Gan and Petah Tikva).

These stations serve mainly to guide school graduates. The Hadasah centre in Jerusalem which examines candidates for the organization's vocational schools, also assists in the training of its making ever wider use of psycho-technic tests in order to make sure that workers are placed at appropriate jobs; and many handicapped who must be trained or retrained get their special advice at the stations. The Hadasah centre has recently put together a Braille test which will make it possible to test the blind in groups instead of individually. The Ministry of Labour is preparing special tests for the diamond industry.

The stations face a peculiar problem in Israel, for immigrants of different countries have a different background from European or Israeli and tests developed in the West do not always work out satisfactorily with them. Research is being done in this field but it is far from complete.

Finally, it is often impossible to recommend to an individual the occupation for which his talents, or inclinations

qualify him best; economic prospects and training facilities must also influence the choice.

Experts from abroad who have made a survey of vocational training and vocational guidance in Israel, recommended more cooperation between the guidance stations and industry on the one hand and the Labour Exchanges on the other. They pointed out that the work of the stations could give much better results if conditions on the labour market were fully known, and if the Labour Exchanges were able to do more than distribute the jobs according to social needs.

Adapting the choice of trades to economic demands calls for detailed information about available jobs. The Ministry of Labour points out in one of its reports that there are at present openings for 200 trades in this country and that some 32 are being taught in vocational schools, but if a more detailed survey of employment possibilities could be circulated among the guidance stations and perhaps among the elementary schools it might help solve one of the main problems of secondary vocational schools: the large number of pupils who leave after the first year.

Three Shortages

It is not easy to ascertain the causes of this disquieting feature of vocational training. The low level of elementary education is partly to blame, with secondary school principals almost unanimous in the assertion that the standard of students has gone down in the past few years. This is, of course, not surprising, what with the immense growth of the school population and shortages of buildings, teachers and textbooks that can be remedied only slowly.

But there are other reasons for leaving school and one of them is that skill is not sufficiently appreciated by parents, who are prone to sacrifice future earnings for the immediate earning power of their children, not adequately rewarded by our pay scales. The adolescent therefore, does not realize that lack of concentration on studies and lack of industry in his formative years will condemn him for life to a lower social status.

It is sometimes assumed that the situation would mend with the introduction of pre-vocational training in elementary schools, a proposal which has its pros and cons. Those in favour of pre-vocational training welcome the scheme mainly because it would enable school teachers and parents to separate children out into various training programmes at the age of 12 instead of 14. They add that it is wasteful to prepare every

child in the country for secondary school. Their opponents point out that with many an 18-year-old not knowing what he wants to study, it will not help to force them to decide at 12.

But the adherents of pre-vocational training have another string to their bow. They claim that the introduction of pre-vocational training in elementary schools would encourage interest in manual work and the handling of tools at an earlier age and that children who go through two years of vocational training between the ages of 12 and 14 make better pupils in vocational secondary school. Besides, they add, the pre-vocational training will not prejudice the children's general education. Instead of spending most of their time after school in the street, they will find occupation at the work bench.

Ort Classes

The visitor to pre-vocational training courses in the immigrant centres is struck strongly by the validity of this last argument. Elementary school classes take no more than three or four hours a day. The children, cramped in crowded classrooms without sufficient cultural guidance, appear not only to profit from pre-vocational training but to enjoy it. In Lod, for instance, where Ort has opened such classes in the mornings for elementary schoolchildren who study in shifts, mothers invited to an exhibition of their daughters' stuffed animals and embroidered napkins could not believe that they were the work of the girls who refuse to darn even their own socks at home. The boys are taught the elements of wood and metal work and learn discipline at lunch, served in a well-appointed dining room.

The scheme is expensive, of course, but so are clubs and playgrounds. It can be argued that we cannot afford either, but since we have to



Students at work in the main hall of the machine shop at the Brandeis school in Jerusalem.

content with problems of social welfare as well as of education, the more we invest in the growing generation today the less we shall have to pay for social cases tomorrow, and pre-vocational training promises to accustom our children to work and to keep them out of the neglected streets at the same time. This is the sixth of seven articles. The first five appeared on April 1, 2, 5, 8 and 10.

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Commencement of Registration of New Pupils for the 1957-58 School Year

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- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Electronics, General Mechanics and Auto-mechanics Schools | Jerusalem: Rehov Hanev'im, Tel. 2806 |
| 2. Electromechanics, Radiotechnics and Tool-making Schools | Jaffa: 8 Apak Street, Tel. 28641 |
| 3. Agromechanics, Electromechanics, General Mechanics Schools | Gen. Natanya: Industrial Zone, Tel. 683 |
| 4. Refrigeration, General Mechanics, Metal-Plating and Building Schools | Givatayim: Rehov Golomb, Tel. 72868 |
| 5. Automechanics and General Mechanics Schools | Rahovot: Rehov Jabotinsky, Tel. 628 |
| 6. Locksmithy and Machine Maintenance Schools | Kfar Avraham: Yeshiva Torah Umelacha, Tel. 72897 |
| 7. Dressmaking and Handicrafts School | Ramat Gan: 40 Rehov Bialik, Tel. 72897 |
| 8. Aris Shenkar Textile School | Ramat Gan: Industrial Zone. |

Three-Year Vocational High Schools

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 9. Cabinet Making School | Natanya: Industrial Zone, Tel. 622 |
| 10. Cabinet Making School | Tel Aviv: Exhibition Grounds, Tel. 30184 |
| 11. Dressmaking School | Tel Aviv: 32 Rehov Tabar, Tel. 8019 |
| 12. Dressmaking School | Jerusalem: Near Menorah Club, Tel. 8019 |
| 13. Dressmaking School | Ramle: 15 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 82 |
| 14. Dressmaking School | Bnei Brak: Beit Hahalutzot, Tel. 71068 |

Two-Year Schools

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 15. Locksmithy, Carpentry and Dressmaking Schools | Ashkelon |
| 16. Locksmithy and Dressmaking Schools | Hertziya |
| 17. Locksmithy and Dressmaking Schools | Holon: Shikun Mifdeh Hazrachti |
| 18. Locksmithy, Sanitary Inst. and Dressmaking Schools | Lydda |
| 19. Locksmithy and Dressmaking Schools | Kfar Ata |
| 20. Locksmithy and Dressmaking Schools | Afula |
| 21. Cabinetmaking and Dressmaking Schools | Kiryat Shmone |
| 22. Cabinet Making School | Kfar Ganja |
| 23. Cabinet Making School | Tel Litvinsky |

Technical High Schools

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 24. Dental Technicians | Jerusalem: Rehov Hanev'im, Tel. 6298 |
| 25. Industrial Laboratory Assistants | Ramat Gan: 40 Rehov Bialik, Tel. 72897 |



"IF YOU THINK ANYTHING FISHY IS GOING ON, WHY NOT COME YOURSELF?"

Canal Company Still in Business

By WILLIAM D. COLE

NEW YORK (N.A.A.) — The old Suez Canal Company is still very much alive, despite the loss of the waterway which it managed so efficiently for nearly a century.

No matter what happens to the Canal and who gets it, the company still has a busy future caring for over \$100 million in securities, cash, and real estate which it has accumulated.

Last summer, previous to the Egyptian seizure of the Canal, these stocks sold on the Paris Bourse and on New York's Wall Street for an average of \$115 a share. Today they still bring \$100. And, surprisingly, they are much in demand.

Measures to safeguard the assets of the Canal company were voted last month by the French Parliament, with the Suez Canal Company declaring the company to be a French organization not subject to the laws of a foreign state. Company spokesmen in Paris said the measures were destined to accomplish two objectives:

• To stop Egypt from claiming the Suez Canal Company assets outside Egypt.

• To permit the company to change its laws and thus grant it freedom to engage in new financial activities. Frenchmen who were forced to submit all projects to the Egyptian Government for approval.

It is suggested that the company planned to branch out in new enterprises. Wall Street brokers here believe that this is behind a recent flurry in trading of Canal Company stocks.

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Portrait of A Patriot

By Braha Habas

IN his autobiography Kwame Nkrumah, the Prime Minister of Ghana, tells a story that goes back to his penniless student days in London. He was talking with George Padmore, the well-known African writer, in one of those cheap restaurants where you can sit for hours for the price of a cup of tea when he sensed that somebody's eyes were on him and, turning around, saw a little girl staring at them, her mouth agape. With a gasp of surprise, she pointed at him and cried out: "Look, Mommy, it is talking!"

It is an amusing and unimportant little anecdote, but it illustrates the Negro's way of life in the world of white men. Kwame Nkrumah's book is woven are neither unimportant nor amusing. They form the background and no doubt the catalyst of the crystallization of the leadership which set apart this son of a humble goldsmith, born in 1909 in a little shack in a small western Gold Coast town on the edge of the tropical forest.

Self-Taught
In 1935 the self-taught young man, who had lost his father in his early childhood, obtained from one of his relatives a loan with which he bought a third-class boat passage to London, then made his way to America, which he reached without a penny in his pocket. He was not to return to his country till 12 years later, and throughout those 12 years he fought with hunger and his struggle for the bare necessities of life never stopped — nights out in the open for lack of a roof to sleep under, hawking newspapers in Harlem, dishwashing on a river boat, graveyard shifts in the docks.

After the night's work, he would go back to his philosophy and sociology books and classes at Lincoln University, since 1934 the training ground of a number of fighters and workers for the Negro cause.

Upon his graduation in 1939, he refused a teaching

post at the college in order to take up studies in journalism at Columbia, but he did not have the resources and, after some years at the University of Pennsylvania, he found his way back to London in 1945.

His intention was to continue his studies, but the stormy political life of the various individuals and small groups who spearheaded the development of the various African nationalist movements drew him into feverish day-and-night activity that culminated two years later in an offer to return home to take up the position of Secretary-General of the United Gold Coast Convention, one of the stages through which the country's nationalist movement, dating back to 1868, was then going.

Varied Following
BY that time Kwame Nkrumah's speeches, his writings and his organizational activity had already won him a following of intellectuals, students and workers, who welcomed him warmly and centered their activities about his slogan, "We prefer self-government with danger to servitude in tranquility."

That was the beginning of the struggle which, in the space of less than ten years, was due to convert the Gold Coast from a backward and entirely dependent colony to a sovereign state.

It was not only with the British that the fighters for national liberation had to contend. Equally difficult to overcome was the opposition of African leaders to whom political struggle in its modern form was completely foreign, while Kwame Nkrumah had come home with the conviction that only a tightly organized and compact modern party with mass membership, standing behind him and the group of young leaders who shared his opinion, largely his lifelong friends, could achieve the ambitious objective of self-government.



KWAME NKURUMAH

thor's relationship to her are among the loftiest in world literature. He recalls with tenderness the day-long wanderings of his childhood on foot with her from village to village, the nights spent around the fire, at the edge of the jungle with its beasts of prey, in the rain.

When these results were communicated to him and when he heard the crowd's cheers reaching him dimly from afar through the prison walls, he suddenly felt "a mixture of humility, of gratefulness to the people and of peace. A peace of mind, in fact, that I had long forgotten existed."

The encouragement that his people tendered him was perhaps as constant a feature of Kwame Nkrumah's life as the struggle as were the difficulties which he faced. When he left his country at 26, lone and apprehensive of what the future would bring, he saw the finger of God in a telegram of one sentence sent to him by Nnamdi Azikiwe, to this day the leading figure in Nigeria's struggle for national liberation. "Remember and have faith in God and in yourself," and when he returned from his 12-year absence, with two suits and a pair of shoes in his suitcase, the Negro immigration clerk who read off the name on his passport drew him aside, out of sight of the British officials, and pressed his hand warmly. "So you are Kwame Nkrumah!" he said in wonder.

It is this awareness of popular support that makes Kwame Nkrumah such an effective public speaker. The sight of his audience, he writes, is all he needs to speak from the heart — and what comes from the heart cannot but enter the heart, never to be forgotten.

Efficient Planning
KWAME Nkrumah's autobiography was published simultaneously in four cities — London, New York, Toronto and Johannesburg. The date of its publication — March 6, 1957 — bears witness to the efficient planning and carrying out of Ghana's independence celebrations. The hundreds of guests who assembled in Accra for the occasion took a copy back with them to the end of the earth, and few of them forgot the opportunity of getting it, autographed by the author.

The book is dedicated to Dr. Nkrumah's mother (in 1952 he was awarded an honorary LL.D. by his Lincoln Alma Mater) and the passages that deal with the au-

Among others, he tells of a rally that took place in the town of Kumasi, centre of the Serce Ashanti tribes, during the days of crisis in his party when he and his friends had just been jailed. A woman got up on the stage, and after calling her countrymen to solidary action, cut her face with a blade and anointed her body with the streaming blood.

No sacrifice is too great, she wanted it to be understood, in a nation's struggle for its freedom.

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Apr. 13	09.00	SAHENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	09.30	WISSAIB	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	09.30	CYF./B.E.A.	Nice, Athens, Milan, London
	10.00	EL AL	Vienna, Amsterdam
	12.00	K.L.M.	Amsterdam
TUES.	04.00	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf,
Apr. 16	04.30	EL AL	Copenhagen, Stockholm
			Nairobi, Johannesburg
WED.	04.00	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New
Apr. 17			York
	10.00	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York, Mexico
	11.00	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	12.00	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New
			York
THUR.	04.00	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London
Apr. 18	10.30	EL AL	Istanbul
	09.30	K.L.M.	Amsterdam
	10.30	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
FRI.	07.00	EL AL	Vienna, Zurich
Apr. 19	09.30	CYF./B.E.A.	Nice, Athens, Rome, London

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

WEDNESDAY, April 17 a.a. JERUSALEM
a.a. MESSAPIA
a.a. VENICE, Trieste

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Jerusalem: 2 Rehov Shimon Hanaki, Tel. 6318/9
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HEBREW LITERATURE

THE LITERATURE OF MODERN ISRAEL by Prof. Walther D. Rieuwerts, 200 pp. \$4.50.

In the English language there are very few books devoted to Hebrew and Israel. Literature and Israel, Walther D. Rieuwerts, of Brooklyn College, suggests, as one reason for the paucity of material and interest in Hebrew literature is that "the great mass of American Jews, the Hebrew language is a language of prayer alone; the Hebrew Renaissance and its struggles are unknown to it." Throughout his study of modern Hebrew literature, Prof. Walther D. Rieuwerts, in looking at the dark side and perhaps this is why his book, which contains much valuable information, is not quite as illuminating as exciting as one would like it to have been.

At the very outside, Prof. Walther D. Rieuwerts, himself a Hebrew writer of distinction, asserts that much of the Hebrew "can one today find creative expression in Hebrew." Nevertheless, he devotes a full chapter to American-Hebrew poetic creativity. This indicates, at least, that some writing in Hebrew is done outside of Israel. His emphasis on poetry throughout his book also leads him to omit writers who express themselves in other ways. His own work, as an example, does not fit into the pattern of this book, for he has written short stories and novels — and the only short story writer whose work he acknowledges are those living in Israel.

Useful Book

To those who are deeply interested in Israel in Jewish literature and in summations of some of the work of some Hebrew writers, this book may prove both useful and interesting. The critic discusses writing in Israel, and breaks down the four types and analyzes the kind of writing that has been done in those periods. He discusses the works of Joseph Haim Brenner, the poems of David Shimoni, the poetry of Rabinovitch and the poetry of the third class, as well as the prose of that class in detail. His chapter on A.D. Gordon, a philosopher of the second and third class, and the man who saw Israel as a religion, is perhaps the finest in the book, because it is written in a way that the man's work to his life and what is even more, he brings Gordon to life as a human being. While this is not necessary for a literary critic to accomplish — it helps. It might also be added at this point that most of the other writers discussed in these pages remain — as persons — singularly lifeless. One wishes only that he had met Rabinovitch, for Prof. Rieuwerts indicates that Rabinovitch is intrigued by human relationships.

There is material here on Haim Nahman of Bratslav, Tchernichovsky and Zalman Schneour, the great triumvirate of modern Hebrew poetry, yet little that is said here has not been said better elsewhere and by others, including Simon Malkin in "Modern Hebrew Literature." As an addendum, it might be pointed out that the great American literary critic, Edmund Wilson, did a more illuminating job in comparing the work of Haim Nahman with that of Franz Kafka.

Nevertheless, Prof. Rieuwerts' book does not contain as much textual explication and analysis as Prof. Walther D. Rieuwerts' — and it is here that the present volume is most valuable. Of course, much of the material, such as the Hebrew literature might lead to this book for source material.

CHESS

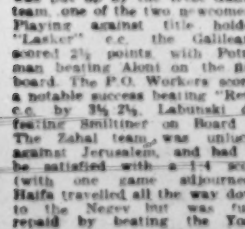
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White to move. Find a win in two moves.

Solution: 1. Qd4! 2. Qd8#

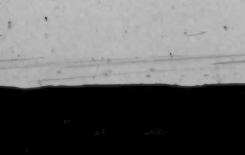
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White to move. Find a win in two moves.

Solution: 1. Qd4! 2. Qd8#

PROBLEM No. 1039
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White to move. Find a win in two moves.

By HAROLD U. RIBALOW

ed at the outside, the one who knows little of Hebrew literature. Who is this book for? Those of us who are familiar with the writers and their work, are happy to see another book to fill the wide gap which must be filled. The English-reading public is to learn something about Hebrew creative literature. Yet we wonder how such a book would be received. This is not a matter of "Ma yomir agoyim?" What will the goyim say? It is rather the formulation of a problem: there is an existing Hebrew literature. What does it say? How well does it reflect the society it describes? Is it literature? And if it is, will the English-language reader recognize it as such? In this book as well as in Prof. Halkin's and one or two of the better translations of Hebrew writing into English.

Menasseh Ben Israel Show

A MENASSEH ben Israel exhibition was opened in the "Wag" Museum in Amsterdam on March 23, to commemorate the death of the Amsterdam Sephardic Rabbi, author and printer, who is best known to posterity for his attempt to obtain Cromwell's legislation authorizing the formal readmission of Jews to England, from which they had been expelled in 1290.

The exhibition, which was organized by the Jewish Historical Museum and the Society for Jewish Scholarship in Amsterdam, and will remain open for a month, shows copies of the works written by Menasseh or printed at his printing press, insofar as copies are available in Holland — a total of 72 works. The exhibition also shows various documents relating to the life of Menasseh, letters which he exchanged with leading scholars of his days, and in his catalogue among them the well-known oil portrait by Rembrandt of his friend, Dr. Ephraim Bueno, loaned by the State Museum of Amsterdam, as well as Rembrandt's sketch of Menasseh himself at the age of 32, a portrait of Christina of Sweden, Grotius, etc.

MID-EAST SURVEYED

HANAN RABINOVITCH (The New York Times) has edited by Gabriel Baer, The Oriental Society, Jerusalem, March 1956.

With the conclusion of its second year of existence this excellent quarterly remains an interesting and informative as when it first appeared. The articles are varied in accordance with the reviewer's interests. Rabinovitch is almost the first person to deal seriously with Israel's position in Asia, listing the country's assets and liabilities in its search for an Asian context. Rabinovitch outlines the findings of recent Soviet Orientalists on reforms and reformers in the modern East — from Mohammed Ali through the Young Turk Revolution, Riza Shah, Naghi and Abdul Nasser. It presents a strange picture of pseudo-scholarship — and worse — trying to keep pace with a shifting and subtle official foreign policy. The third and last of the articles is a workmanlike factual analysis of the birth and growth of the multi-party system in Israel since the present majority Democratic party was founded in 1946 by a splinter group of the Revisionist movement, the then only Turkish party.

The permanent features are also there: the economic summary, the chronology of events introduced by Asher Goren's development and facts and figures. It ought to be said incidentally, that in their completeness and fullness, these features remain one of the best to appear in any language. But they suffer from excessive and unjustified length: the chronology of events in this issue, which

liah, I fear that the non-Hebrew or Jewish reader will be unable to grasp the grandeur of the Hebrew attempt, or to interest himself in it merely by reading these books. In its deepest sense, Prof. Walther D. Rieuwerts' study is a parochial one; he is writing for those who know only slightly less than he himself. He is giving them his opinions; he is not attempting to be comprehensive, but to be interesting to the writers that interest him. He knows his material and he projects it to us fairly well, in spite of some stylistic flaws. But I'm afraid that when this book is read by the English-reading public, it will be criticized. It is compared with the work done by American academics, we still have far to go.

Among the most valuable exhibits are the original sketches by Rembrandt for Menasseh's apocalyptic treatise "Piedra Gloriosa o de la Estatu de Nebuchadnezar," which he explains Nebuchadnezzar's dream in an apocalyptic manner. This work of Menasseh's — Rembrandt's opposite neighbour in the Jordan Bazaar — is the only work for which Rembrandt ever made book illustrations, which, as is known, he even altered at the request of the author.

The exhibition, and the scientific catalogue, thanks to the efforts of Mr. L. Fuchs, the librarian of the Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana of the Amsterdam University Library, shows at least five works printed by Menasseh which were unknown hitherto. They are mostly prayer books — a catalogue of which one is in Yiddish, with woodcuts of Jewish tateuchs with Haphthorah and Megillot.

Though the exhibition itself will be open for only a month, its catalogue will remain a valuable possession for Jewish bibliographers. To the title of each work it adds all the known particulars, including the library or libraries where the work can be found.

H. BOAS

LIBRARY GIFT

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi have presented to the Ben-Zvi Institute with their library of about 800 volumes, to be placed in a study room named after their son, Ben-Zvi, in the Ben-Zvi Institute for Research into Oriental Jewish Communities was founded by the President in 1948, and is to be transferred to the Hebrew University campus in about two months, where it will be housed in the Ben-Zvi Institute for Research into Oriental Jewish Communities, now nearing completion. The Institute will continue to be directed by Ben-Zvi, and supervised by an academic department directed by the President of the Institute of the Hebrew University and of the Institute of Middle Eastern Studies.

This is a publication which should prove as interesting to book reviewers, as it is indispensable to the student.

N.R.

Stamp of the Week

Issue herewith information on German troop concentrations wanted by the R.A.F. See left page for details. The stamp is a 15p. issue, dated October 20, 1948, and arrived home at Kestley, Surrey, 20 miles away at 2 p.m. the same day.

Another pigeon heroine was Mary, belonging to Mr. C. Kuperman, of Exeter. She joined the secret service in 1940, had part of one wing shot away, survived a bombing by a black and white Luftwaffe plane which blasted her left arm, won the Dickin Medal — the highest award for bravery in the air — for her flight with information from enemy-occupied territory.

The story of pigeon hero G.I. Joe, written by American writer, was told in Congress by Representative Cecil King. British troops had captured the town of Colvi, in Italy, sooner than expected and so a U.S. air raid was called off. But the pigeon radio had been smashed. They were in danger of being bombed by the allies. G.I. Joe was a message to Allied H.Q. in time to have the raid cancelled. For this he was decorated with the Dickin Medal by a British general.

The pigeon stamp is perforated, in case of loss, and sold in London at 4d.

Pigeons have a proud place in the hearts of all who fought in France's wartime resistance movement. That is the reason why France issues this pigeon stamp today.

It is a lovely stamp — so lovely printed that the pigeon's feathers glow with that metallic reddish sheen so beloved by the fanciers and show judges.

Many of the wartime pigeon heroes were sent to the French Resistance movement from British soldiers who were captured and dropped by parachute, or carried into the country by parachute agents.

The first pigeon, into occupied France was Kestley Lass, who was dropped at night with a secret agent who walked some miles across country to reach a friendly house.

Lass was left indoors for 11 days before it was safe to release her.

The following game was played in the 7th round.

White: Bernstein Black: Fischel
1. d4 d5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. Bg5 e6 4. Bxf6 gxf6 5. e3 dxe3 6. Bc4 c5 7. Qd2 Qc7 8. Nc3 Nc6 9. Bb5 Bb7 10. O-O O-O 11. Bxc6 bxc6 12. Bb3 Bc8 13. Bxc6 Bxc6 14. Bb3 Bc8 15. Bxc6 Bxc6 16. Bb3 Bc8 17. Bxc6 Bxc6 18. Bb3 Bc8 19. Bxc6 Bxc6 20. Bb3 Bc8 21. Bxc6 Bxc6 22. Bb3 Bc8 23. Bxc6 Bxc6 24. Bb3 Bc8 25. Bxc6 Bxc6 26. Bb3 Bc8 27. Bxc6 Bxc6 28. Bb3 Bc8 29. Bxc6 Bxc6 30. Bb3 Bc8 31. Bxc6 Bxc6 32. Bb3 Bc8 33. Bxc6 Bxc6 34. Bb3 Bc8 35. Bxc6 Bxc6 36. Bb3 Bc8 37. Bxc6 Bxc6 38. Bb3 Bc8 39. Bxc6 Bxc6 40. Bb3 Bc8 41. Bxc6 Bxc6 42. Bb3 Bc8 43. Bxc6 Bxc6 44. Bb3 Bc8 45. Bxc6 Bxc6 46. Bb3 Bc8 47. Bxc6 Bxc6 48. Bb3 Bc8 49. Bxc6 Bxc6 50. Bb3 Bc8 51. Bxc6 Bxc6 52. Bb3 Bc8 53. Bxc6 Bxc6 54. Bb3 Bc8 55. Bxc6 Bxc6 56. Bb3 Bc8 57. Bxc6 Bxc6 58. Bb3 Bc8 59. Bxc6 Bxc6 60. Bb3 Bc8 61. Bxc6 Bxc6 62. Bb3 Bc8 63. Bxc6 Bxc6 64. Bb3 Bc8 65. Bxc6 Bxc6 66. Bb3 Bc8 67. Bxc6 Bxc6 68. Bb3 Bc8 69. Bxc6 Bxc6 70. Bb3 Bc8 71. Bxc6 Bxc6 72. Bb3 Bc8 73. Bxc6 Bxc6 74. Bb3 Bc8 75. Bxc6 Bxc6 76. Bb3 Bc8 77. Bxc6 Bxc6 78. Bb3 Bc8 79. Bxc6 Bxc6 80. Bb3 Bc8 81. Bxc6 Bxc6 82. Bb3 Bc8 83. Bxc6 Bxc6 84. Bb3 Bc8 85. Bxc6 Bxc6 86. Bb3 Bc8 87. Bxc6 Bxc6 88. Bb3 Bc8 89. Bxc6 Bxc6 90. Bb3 Bc8 91. Bxc6 Bxc6 92. Bb3 Bc8 93. Bxc6 Bxc6 94. Bb3 Bc8 95. Bxc6 Bxc6 96. Bb3 Bc8 97. Bxc6 Bxc6 98. Bb3 Bc8 99. Bxc6 Bxc6 100. Bb3 Bc8 101. Bxc6 Bxc6 102. Bb3 Bc8 103. Bxc6 Bxc6 104. Bb3 Bc8 105. Bxc6 Bxc6 106. Bb3 Bc8 107. Bxc6 Bxc6 108. Bb3 Bc8 109. Bxc6 Bxc6 110. Bb3 Bc8 111. Bxc6 Bxc6 112. Bb3 Bc8 113. Bxc6 Bxc6 114. Bb3 Bc8 115. Bxc6 Bxc6 116. Bb3 Bc8 117. Bxc6 Bxc6 118. Bb3 Bc8 119. Bxc6 Bxc6 120. Bb3 Bc8 121. Bxc6 Bxc6 122. Bb3 Bc8 123. Bxc6 Bxc6 124. Bb3 Bc8 125. Bxc6 Bxc6 126. Bb3 Bc8 127. Bxc6 Bxc6 128. Bb3 Bc8 129. Bxc6 Bxc6 130. Bb3 Bc8 131. Bxc6 Bxc6 132. Bb3 Bc8 133. Bxc6 Bxc6 134. Bb3 Bc8 135. Bxc6 Bxc6 136. Bb3 Bc8 137. Bxc6 Bxc6 138. Bb3 Bc8 139. Bxc6 Bxc6 140. Bb3 Bc8 141. Bxc6 Bxc6 142. Bb3 Bc8 143. Bxc6 Bxc6 144. Bb3 Bc8 145. Bxc6 Bxc6 146. Bb3 Bc8 147. Bxc6 Bxc6 148. Bb3 Bc8 149. Bxc6 Bxc6 150. Bb3 Bc8 151. Bxc6 Bxc6 152. Bb3 Bc8 153. Bxc6 Bxc6 154. Bb3 Bc8 155. Bxc6 Bxc6 156. Bb3 Bc8 157. Bxc6 Bxc6 158. Bb3 Bc8 159. Bxc6 Bxc6 160. Bb3 Bc8 161. Bxc6 Bxc6 162. Bb3 Bc8 163. Bxc6 Bxc6 164. Bb3 Bc8 165. Bxc6 Bxc6 166. Bb3 Bc8 167. Bxc6 Bxc6 168. Bb3 Bc8 169. Bxc6 Bxc6 170. Bb3 Bc8 171. Bxc6 Bxc6 172. Bb3 Bc8 173. Bxc6 Bxc6 174. Bb3 Bc8 175. Bxc6 Bxc6 176. Bb3 Bc8 177. Bxc6 Bxc6 178. Bb3 Bc8 179. Bxc6 Bxc6 180. Bb3 Bc8 181. Bxc6 Bxc6 182. Bb3 Bc8 183. Bxc6 Bxc6 184. Bb3 Bc8 185. Bxc6 Bxc6 186. Bb3 Bc8 187. Bxc6 Bxc6 188. Bb3 Bc8 189. Bxc6 Bxc6 190. Bb3 Bc8 191. Bxc6 Bxc6 192. Bb3 Bc8 193. Bxc6 Bxc6 194. Bb3 Bc8 195. Bxc6 Bxc6 196. Bb3 Bc8 197. Bxc6 Bxc6 198. Bb3 Bc8 199. Bxc6 Bxc6 200. Bb3 Bc8 201. Bxc6 Bxc6 202. Bb3 Bc8 203. Bxc6 Bxc6 204. Bb3 Bc8 205. Bxc6 Bxc6 206. Bb3 Bc8 207. Bxc6 Bxc6 208. Bb3 Bc8 209. Bxc6 Bxc6 210. Bb3 Bc8 211. Bxc6 Bxc6 212. Bb3 Bc8 213. Bxc6 Bxc6 214. Bb3 Bc8 215. Bxc6 Bxc6 216. Bb3 Bc8 217. Bxc6 Bxc6 218. Bb3 Bc8 219. Bxc6 Bxc6 220. Bb3 Bc8 221. Bxc6 Bxc6 222. Bb3 Bc8 223. Bxc6 Bxc6 224. Bb3 Bc8 225. Bxc6 Bxc6 226. Bb3 Bc8 227. Bxc6 Bxc6 228. Bb3 Bc8 229. Bxc6 Bxc6 230. Bb3 Bc8 231. Bxc6 Bxc6 232. Bb3 Bc8 233. Bxc6 Bxc6 234. Bb3 Bc8 235. Bxc6 Bxc6 236. Bb3 Bc8 237. Bxc6 Bxc6 238. Bb3 Bc8 239. Bxc6 Bxc6 240. Bb3 Bc8 241. Bxc6 Bxc6 242. Bb3 Bc8 243. Bxc6 Bxc6 244. Bb3 Bc8 245. Bxc6 Bxc6 246. Bb3 Bc8 247. Bxc6 Bxc6 248. Bb3 Bc8 249. Bxc6 Bxc6 250. Bb3 Bc8 251. Bxc6 Bxc6 252. Bb3 Bc8 253. Bxc6 Bxc6 254. Bb3 Bc8 255. Bxc6 Bxc6 256. Bb3 Bc8 257. Bxc6 Bxc6 258. Bb3 Bc8 259. Bxc6 Bxc6 260. Bb3 Bc8 261. Bxc6 Bxc6 262. Bb3 Bc8 263. Bxc6 Bxc6 264. Bb3 Bc8 265. Bxc6 Bxc6 266. Bb3 Bc8 267. Bxc6 Bxc6 268. Bb3 Bc8 269. Bxc6 Bxc6 270. Bb3 Bc8 271. Bxc6 Bxc6 272. Bb3 Bc8 273. Bxc6 Bxc6 274. Bb3 Bc8 275. Bxc6 Bxc6 276. Bb3 Bc8 277. Bxc6 Bxc6 278. Bb3 Bc8 279. Bxc6 Bxc6 280. Bb3 Bc8 281. Bxc6 Bxc6 282. Bb3 Bc8 283. Bxc6 Bxc6 284. Bb3 Bc8 285. Bxc6 Bxc6 286. Bb3 Bc8 287. Bxc6 Bxc6 288. Bb3 Bc8 289. Bxc6 Bxc6 290. Bb3 Bc8 291. Bxc6 Bxc6 292. Bb3 Bc8 293. Bxc6 Bxc6 294. Bb3 Bc8 295. Bxc6 Bxc6 296. Bb3 Bc8 297. Bxc6 Bxc6 298. Bb3 Bc8 299. Bxc6 Bxc6 300. Bb3 Bc8 301. Bxc6 Bxc6 302. Bb3 Bc8 303. Bxc6 Bxc6 304. Bb3 Bc8 305. Bxc6 Bxc6 306. Bb3 Bc8 307. Bxc6 Bxc6 308. Bb3 Bc8 309. Bxc6 Bxc6 310. Bb3 Bc8 311. Bxc6 Bxc6 312. Bb3 Bc8 313. Bxc6 Bxc6 314. Bb3 Bc8 315. Bxc6 Bxc6 316. Bb3 Bc8 317. Bxc6 Bxc6 318. Bb3 Bc8 319. Bxc6 Bxc6 320. Bb3 Bc8 321. Bxc6 Bxc6 322. Bb3 Bc8 323. Bxc6 Bxc6 324. Bb3 Bc8 325. Bxc6 Bxc6 326. Bb3 Bc8 327. Bxc6 Bxc6 328. Bb3 Bc8 329. Bxc6 Bxc6 330. Bb3 Bc8 331. Bxc6 Bxc6 332. Bb3 Bc8 333. Bxc6 Bxc6 334. Bb3 Bc8 335. Bxc6 Bxc6 336. Bb3 Bc8 337. Bxc6 Bxc6 338. Bb3 Bc8 339. Bxc6 Bxc6 340. Bb3 Bc8 341. Bxc6 Bxc6 342. Bb3 Bc8 343. Bxc6 Bxc6 344. Bb3 Bc8 345. Bxc6 Bxc6 346. Bb3 Bc8 347. Bxc6 Bxc6 348. Bb3 Bc8 349. Bxc6 Bxc6 350. Bb3 Bc8 351. Bxc6 Bxc6 352. Bb3 Bc8 353. Bxc6 Bxc6 354. Bb3 Bc8 355. Bxc6 Bxc6 356. Bb3 Bc8 357. Bxc6 Bxc6 358. Bb3 Bc8 359. Bxc6 Bxc6 360. Bb3 Bc8 361. Bxc6 Bxc6 362. Bb3 Bc8 363. Bxc6 Bxc6 364. Bb3 Bc8 365. Bxc6 Bxc6 366. Bb3 Bc8 367. Bxc6 Bxc6 368. Bb3 Bc8 369. Bxc6 Bxc6 370. Bb3 Bc8 371. Bxc6 Bxc6 372. Bb3 Bc8 373. Bxc6 Bxc6 374. Bb3 Bc8 375. Bxc6 Bxc6 376. Bb3 Bc8 377. Bxc6 Bxc6 378. Bb3 Bc8 379. Bxc6 Bxc6 380. Bb3 Bc8 381. Bxc6 Bxc6 382. Bb3 Bc8 383. Bxc6 Bxc6 384. Bb3 Bc8 385. Bxc6 Bxc6 386. Bb3 Bc8 387. Bxc6 Bxc6 388. Bb3 Bc8 389. Bxc6 Bxc6 390. Bb3 Bc8 391. Bxc6 Bxc6 392. Bb3 Bc8 393. Bxc6 Bxc6 394. Bb3 Bc8 395. Bxc6 Bxc6 396. Bb3 Bc8 397. Bxc6 Bxc6 398. Bb3 Bc8 399. Bxc6 Bxc6 400. Bb3 Bc8 401. Bxc6 Bxc6 402. Bb3 Bc8 403. Bxc6 Bxc6 404. Bb3 Bc8 405. Bxc6 Bxc6 406. Bb3 Bc8 407. Bxc6 Bxc6 408. Bb3 Bc8 409. Bxc6 Bxc6 410. Bb3 Bc8 411. Bxc6 Bxc6 412. Bb3 Bc8 413. Bxc6 Bxc6 414. Bb3 Bc8 415. Bxc6 Bxc6 416. Bb3 Bc8 417. Bxc6 Bxc6 418. Bb3 Bc8 419. Bxc6 Bxc6 420. Bb3 Bc8 421. Bxc6 Bxc6 422. Bb3 Bc8 423. Bxc6 Bxc6 424. Bb3 Bc8 425. Bxc6 Bxc6 426. Bb3 Bc8 427. Bxc6 Bxc6 428. Bb3 Bc8 429. Bxc6 Bxc6 430. Bb3 Bc8 431. Bxc6 Bxc6 432. Bb3 Bc8 433. Bxc6 Bxc6 434. Bb3 Bc8 435. 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Bb3 Bc8 507. Bxc6 Bxc6 508. Bb3 Bc8 509. Bxc6 Bxc6 510. Bb3 Bc8 511. Bxc6 Bxc6 512. Bb3 Bc8 513. Bxc6 Bxc6 514. Bb3 Bc8 515. Bxc6 Bxc6 516. Bb3 Bc8 517. Bxc6 Bxc6 518. Bb3 Bc8 519. Bxc6 Bxc6 520. Bb3 Bc8 521. Bxc6 Bxc6 522. Bb3 Bc8 523. Bxc6 Bxc6 524. Bb3 Bc8 525. Bxc6 Bxc6 526. Bb3 Bc8 527. Bxc6 Bxc6 528. Bb3 Bc8 529. Bxc6 Bxc6 530. Bb3 Bc8 531. Bxc6 Bxc6 532. Bb3 Bc8 533. Bxc6 Bxc6 534. Bb3 Bc8 535. Bxc6 Bxc6 536. Bb3 Bc8 537. Bxc6 Bxc6 538. Bb3 Bc8 539. Bxc6 Bxc6 540. Bb3 Bc8 541. Bxc6 Bxc6 542. Bb3 Bc8 543. Bxc6 Bxc6 544. Bb3 Bc8 545. Bxc6 Bxc6 546. Bb3 Bc8 547. Bxc6 Bxc6 548. Bb3 Bc8 549. Bxc6 Bxc6 550. Bb3 Bc8 551. Bxc6 Bxc6 552. Bb3 Bc8 553. Bxc6 Bxc6 554. Bb3 Bc8 555. Bxc6 Bxc6 556. Bb3 Bc8 557. Bxc6 Bxc6 558. Bb3 Bc8 559. Bxc6 Bxc6 560. Bb3 Bc8 561. Bxc6 Bxc6 562. Bb3 Bc8 563. Bxc6 Bxc6 564. Bb3 Bc8 565. Bxc6 Bxc6 566. Bb3 Bc8 567. Bxc6 Bxc6 568. Bb3 Bc8 569. Bxc6 Bxc6 570. Bb3 Bc8 571. Bxc6 Bxc6 572. Bb3 Bc8 573. Bxc6 Bxc6 574. Bb3 Bc8 575. Bxc6 Bxc6 576. Bb3 Bc8 577. Bxc6 Bxc6 578. Bb3 Bc8 579. Bxc6 Bxc6 580. Bb3 Bc8 581. Bxc6 Bxc6 582. Bb3 Bc8 583. Bxc6 Bxc6 584. Bb3 Bc8 585. Bxc6 Bxc6 586. Bb3 Bc8 587. Bxc6 Bxc6 588. Bb3 Bc8 589. Bxc6 Bxc6 590. Bb3 Bc8 591. Bxc6 Bxc6 592. Bb3 Bc8 593. Bxc6 Bxc6 594. Bb3 Bc8 595. Bxc6 Bxc6 596. Bb3 Bc8 597. Bxc6 Bxc6 598. Bb3 Bc8 599. Bxc6 Bxc6 600. Bb3 Bc8 601. Bxc6 Bxc6 602. Bb3 Bc8 603. Bxc6 Bxc6 604. Bb3 Bc8 605. Bxc6 Bxc6 606. Bb3 Bc8 607. Bxc6 Bxc6 608. Bb3 Bc8 609. Bxc6 Bxc6 610. Bb3 Bc8 611. Bxc6 Bxc6 612. Bb3 Bc8 613. Bxc6 Bxc6 614. Bb3 Bc8 615. Bxc6 Bxc6 616. Bb3 Bc8 617. Bxc6 Bxc6 618. Bb3 Bc8 619. Bxc6 Bxc6 620. Bb3 Bc8 621. Bxc6 Bxc6 622. Bb3 Bc8 623. Bxc6 Bxc6 624. Bb3 Bc8 625. Bxc6 Bxc6 626. Bb3 Bc8 627. Bxc6 Bxc6 628. Bb3 Bc8 629. Bxc6 Bxc6 630. Bb3 Bc8 631. Bxc6 Bxc6 632. Bb3 Bc8 633. Bxc6 Bxc6 634. Bb3 Bc8 635. Bxc6 Bxc6 636. Bb3 Bc8 637. Bxc6 Bxc6 638. Bb3 Bc8 639. Bxc6 Bxc6 640. Bb3 Bc8 641. Bxc6 Bxc6 642. Bb3 Bc8 643. Bxc6 Bxc6 644. Bb3 Bc8 645. Bxc6 Bxc6 646. Bb3 Bc8 647. Bxc6 Bxc6 648. Bb3 Bc8 649. Bxc6 Bxc6 650. Bb3 Bc8 651. Bxc6 Bxc6 652. Bb3 Bc8 653. Bxc6 Bxc6 654. Bb3 Bc8 655. Bxc6 Bxc6 656. Bb3 Bc8 657. Bxc6 Bxc6 658. Bb3 Bc8 659. Bxc6 Bxc6 660. Bb3 Bc8 661. Bxc6 Bxc6 662. Bb3 Bc8 663. Bxc6 Bxc6 664. Bb3 Bc8 665. Bxc6 Bxc6 666. Bb3 Bc8 667. Bxc6 Bxc6 668. Bb3 Bc8 669. Bxc6 Bxc6 670. Bb3 Bc8 671. Bxc6 Bxc6 672. Bb3 Bc8 673. Bxc6 Bxc6 674. Bb3 Bc8 675. Bxc6 Bxc6 676. Bb3 Bc8 677. Bxc6 Bxc6 678. Bb3 Bc8 679. Bxc6 Bxc6 680. Bb3 Bc8 681. Bxc6 Bxc6 682. Bb3 Bc8 683. Bxc6 Bxc6 684. Bb3 Bc8 685. Bxc6 Bxc6 686. Bb3 Bc8